MAY. 1781. THE NUMB. 2659.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA:

SIR, Camp, Saunders's Creek, April 27, 1781.

I DID myself the honour to address your Excellency on the 2d, and informed you that we lay before Camden, having found it impracticable to storm the town with a prospect of success, and nothing left but to take a position to induce the enemy to sally. We chose a hill about one mile from the town, on the main road, leading to the Waxhaws. It was covered with timber, and flanked on the left by an impassable morass. The country between that and the town is covered by heavy wood and under brush. In this situation we lay constantly upon our arms, ready for action at a moment's warning.

"About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, our advanced piquets were fired upon, who gave the enemy a warm reception.

"The line was formed in an instant, General Huger's brigade upon the right of the road, Colonel Williams's brigade of Marylanders on the left, and the artillery in the centre. Colonel Read, with a few militia, in the rear, as a second line. Captain Kirkwood and the light infantry lay in our front, and as the enemy advanced, he was soon engaged with them, and both he and his corps behaved with great gallantry.

"The piquets, under the command of Captains Morgan and Benson, behaved with equal spirit, and good conduct.

"As the enemy were found to be advancing only with a small front, Lieutenant Colonel Ford, with the second Maryland regiment, had orders to advance and flank them upon the left, Lieutenat Colonel Campbell had orders to do the like upon the right. Colonel Gunby, with the first Maryland regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Haws, with the second Virginia regiment, had orders to advance down the hill, and charge them in front. Lieutenant Colonel Washington had orders to turn the enemy's right flank, and charge them in the rear. The whole line was soon engaged in close firing, and the artillery under Col. Harrison playing on their front. The enemy were staggered in all quarters, and upon the left were retiring, while our troops continued to advance, when unfortunately two companies of the right, of the first Maryland regiment, got a little disordered, and unhappily Colonel Gunby gave an order for the rest of the regiment, then advancing, to take a new position in the rear, where the two companies were rallying. This impressed the whole regiment with an idea of a retreat, and communicated itself to the second regiment, which immediately followed the first on their retiring. Both were rallied, but it was too late, the enemy had gained the hill, and obliged the artillery to retire. The second Virginia regiment having advanced some distance down the hill, and the Maryland line being gone, the enemy immediately turned their flank, while they were engaged in front. Lieutenant Colonel Campbell's regiment had got into some disorder, and fallen back a little; this obliged me to order Lieutenant Colonel Haws to retire. The troops were frequently rallied, but had got into too much disorder to recover the fortune of the day, which once promised us a compleat victory, as Colonel Washington found the enemy, both horse and foot, retiring with the utmost precipitation towards the town, and took upwards of 200 prisoners, and 10 or 15 officers, before he discovered our people had left the ground; more than 50 of which were brought off. The Colonel's behaviour, and that of his regiment upon this occasion, did them the highest honour. We retired about two or three miles, without any loss of artillery or ammunition waggons, the baggage having been sent off at the beginning of the action. The enemy suffered very greatly. Our force was not materially different; but had we succeeded, from the disposition made, we must have had the whole prisoners, as well as full possession of Camden. Inclosed is the return of the killed and wounded. Among the former is Captain Beaty of the Maryland line, a most excellent officer, and an ornament to his profession. Our army is in good spirits, and this little repulse will make no alteration in our general plan of operations. Inclosed I send your Excellency the conditions of the capitulation and surrender of Fort Watson, which, I hope, will be followed by others.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, your Excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

NAT. GREEN."

P. S. The horse and part of the infantry, at the close of the evening, charged upon the enemy, who retreated immediately into the town with precipitation.

His Excellency

SAM. HUNTINGDON, *Esquire.*

LIST of commissioned officers killed, wounded and captured, in the action before Camden, April 25, 1781.

Lieut. Col. Ford, Maryland, dangerously wounded, elbow.

Lieut. Col. Campbell, Virginia, slight contusion, thigh.

Captain William Beatty, Maryland, killed.

Captain J. Smith, 3d Maryland, prisoner.

Captain Denholm, Virginia, slight contusion.

Captain Lieutenant Bruff, Maryland, wounded in both ankles, and prisoner on parole.

Lieutenant M. Gassaway, Maryland, slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Ball, Virginia, dangerously in the leg.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

RETURN of the killed and wounded in the action.

Killed. 1 Serjeant, 17 rank and file.

Wounded. 7 Serjeants, 101 rank and file.

Missing. 3 Serjeants, 133 rank and file.

Most of the missing mistook the order to rally, at Saunders creek, and took a different route; some are killed, 47 wounded and in British hospitals; one third of the remainder have been heard of and are expected to rejoin.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

SIR, Fort Watson, April 23, 1781.

LIEUTENANT Colonel Lee made a junction with me on Santee, the 14th instant, after a rapid march from Ramsey's Mill on Deep River, which he performed in eight days.

"The 15th we marched to this place and invested it, our hope was to cut off their water; some Riflemen and Continentals immediately took post between the fort and the lake.

"The fort was situated on a small hill, 40 feet high, stockaded, with three rows of abbatis around it, and no trees near enough to cover our men from their fire.

"The third day after we had invested it; we found the enemy had sunk a well near the stockade, which we could not prevent them from, as we had no intrenching tools to make our approaches. We immediately determined to raise a work equal to the heighth of the fort: This arduous work was compleated this morning by Major Maham, who undertook it. We then made a lodgement on the side of the mount near the stockade; this was performed with great spirit and address, by Ensign Johnson and Mr. Lee, a volunteer in Colonel Lee's legion, who with difficulty ascended the hill and pulled away the abbatis, which induced the commandant to hoist a flag. Inclosed is the capitulation, which I hope may be approved of by you.

"Our loss was two militia killed, and three continentals wounded.

"On this occasion I am particularly indebted to Colonel Lee, for his advice and indefatigable diligence in every part of this tedious operation, against as strong a little fort as could be made on the most advantageous spot that could be wished for.

"The officers and men performed every thing that could be expected, and Major Maham, of my brigade, had in a particular manner a great share in this success, by his unwearied diligence in executing a tower, which was the principal occasion of the reduction of the fort. In short, Sir, I have had the greatest satisfaction from every one under my command.

"Inclosed is a list of the prisoners and stores taken. I shall without loss of time, demolish the fort; after which I shall proceed to the high hills of Santee, and halt at Captain Richardson's plantation till further orders.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

FRANCIS MARION, B. G.

TERMS of CAPITULATION proposed by Lieutenant M'Kay, commandant of fort Watson.

I. The officers to be permitted their parole, to wear their side-arms, and to possess their private baggage. Agreed.

II. The British soldiers to be permitted to march to Charles-Town, where they are to continue perfectly out of service till exchanged, and liable to be ordered elsewhere by the Commander in Chief of the American southern army. Agreed.

III. The irregulars to be treated as prisoners of war. Agreed.

IV. All public stores to be delivered to the Legion Quarter-Master, and the fort to be delivered up to Captain Oldham, who will take possession this evening with a detachment of Marylanders.

The capitulation is acceded to, as it now stands, in compliment to the gallantry with which it has been defended.

(Signed)

PATRICK CARNS, Captain Leg. Infantry.
JAMES M'KAY, Lieutenant.

April 23, 1781.

A LIST of PRISONERS taken at Scott's Lake, April 23, 1781.

Commanding Officers.

Lieutenant M'Kay, commandant of the fort.
Surgeon Campbell, King's American regiment.
Ensign Robinson, Royal American regiment.
Lieutenant Lewis, South-Carolina rangers.
Ensign and Quarter-Master M'Kallam, ditto.
73 British privates. 36 Tories.
Total, 5 Commissioned officers, and 109 privates.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Marion, dated April 21, 1781.

"A small detachment which I sent to watch the enemy's movements in Camden, took, at the mouth of Kershaw's creek, a boat laden with corn, killed two, wounded four, and took six British soldiers and one tory.

"Colonel Horry crossed the Pedee with seventy men to intercept the tories, who I expected would join Colonel Watson in his march up Pedee; he fell in with a party of thirty foragers and as many more to cover them, he charged them on horseback, in Mr. M'Pherson's plantation, killed two and took thirteen British soldiers, and two tories, two negroes, without the loss of a man.

"General Lillington reports that the Bladen militia, of North-Carolina, fell with great spirit on the rear of Lord Cornwallis's army, as he was retreating to Wilmington, and killed thirteen men and took between fifteen and twenty prisoners.

"General Pickens reports, that Colonel Clarke, on the 23d of March, had an action with Major Dunlap, near Ninety-Six, killed thirty-four, and took forty-two prisoners; among the former the Major himself is numbered."

Published by Order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

In Virtue of full Power and Authority in us, the subscribers, vested, by an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth in such case provided,

NOTICE is hereby given, That on the 31st day of May instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of William Kerlin, in the Borough of Chester, will be exposed to SALE, by PUBLIC VENDUE, The COURT-HOUSE and GOAL for the county of Chester, with the LOT of GROUND whereon the same are erected, and the Appurtenances thereto belonging.

WILLIAM CLINGAN, JOHN WILSON,
THOMAS BULL, ROGER KIRK.
JOHN KINKADE, ¶ *May 4, 1781.*

WARWICK RACES.

TO be run for, on Tuesday, the fifth of June, over Warwick Course, a purse of TWENTY POUNDS Specie, or the exchange, free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of racing, the best of three three-mile heats; to pay TWENTY SHILLINGS entrance. On the day following, a purse of TEN POUNDS; to run the best of three two-mile heats, carrying weight as above; entrance TEN SHILLINGS; the winning horse the first day excepted. And on Thursday, last day, the entrance money, free for any horse that never won a purse; entrance ONE DOLLAR.

The horses to be entered two days before starting, or double at the post, when proper judges will be appointed to settle any disputes that may arise, by

The public's humble servant,

April 30, 1781. ‡ SAMUEL VEAZEY.

Doctor WILLIAM CURRIE,

MAKES known to all who may have occasion for his assistance, that he has moved from Chester to Philadelphia, and resides in Front-street, one door below the corner of Shippen-street.

And as he has had all the advantages that education, instruction, and a long and regular course of studies can afford, joined to the experience of more than eight years extensive and successful practice in Physic and Surgery, and is in possession of all the late improvements which have advanced the medical art to the rank of a science, and almost to a state of perfection, he hopes the indulgent public will favour him with suitable encouragement, and they may depend on a faithful discharge of his duty, and will find his charges uncommonly moderate.

He likewise keeps an assortment of MEDICINES of the best quality to dispose of, at the lowest rates. ‡ 6 w.

FOR SALE,

A Pair of elegant

GREY HORSES and a POST CHAISE.

Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And entered in immediately,

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

for Store or Shopkeeping, lying on the north side of Market-street, next door to the corner of Second street. For terms apply to JAMES WHITE, at the store of White and Roberts, a few doors above the Conestogoe Waggon.

PURSUANT to an Act of General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entituled "An Act to raise the supplies for the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine," and other Acts of Assembly, &c. requiring the Commissioners of the respective counties to put to sale (after due notice given, by way of advertisements in the townships and county where such lands lie, and in the public news papers for three months) ALL such TRACTS of LAND and REAL ESTATES, where the owners have neglected to discharge the Taxes on the same.

Therefore we the subscribers, Commissioners for the county of Northampton, in pursuance of the said Acts, do give this public notice to all owners of such lands, or other real estates, that if they, or some person or persons in their behalf, do not appear and discharge the taxes hereafter mentioned, with all the costs and charges, within three months from the date hereof, they will be sold or such a part as will be sufficient to pay the several taxes and costs, agreeable to law.

April 11, 1781. HENRY ENGEL, NICHOL FOX, HENRY BANNET, } Commissioners.

MOUNTBETHEL Township.

	Acres.		L.	s.	d.
John Lukens,	300	Third state tax,	90	0	
		First 8 months tax,	360	0	
Stephen & Joseph Shewell,	300	Third state tax,	40	0	
		First 8 months tax,	160	0	
Alexander M'Ilroy,	277	Third state tax,	26	0	
		First 8 months tax,	104	0	
William Jones,	68	Third state tax,	6	0	
		First 8 months tax,	24	0	
Amos Strettle,	391	Third state tax,	240	0	
		First 8 months tax,	960	0	
John Benezet,	350	Second state tax,	48	6	8
		Third ditto,	145	0	

[Turn to the Fourth Page.]

The following articles are extracted from the Boston and New-York papers.

VIENNA, January 27.

THE hoſtilities begun between Great-Britain and the United Provinces are the ſubject of general converſation, and it is the opinion of many that the conſequences of it will be the ſpreading of the war ſtill further.

The frequent arrival and departure of Couriers between this Court and Peterſburgh, makes it imagined that affairs of the greateſt importance are upon the carpet between the two powers.

Jan. 28. Our laſt advices from Conſtantinople mention, that by accounts from the Turkiſh frontiers, the eſtabliſhing of Ruſſian Conſuls in Moldavia and Walachia meets with freſh difficulties, and that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador having made very ſtrong repreſentations on that ſubject, had received the following final anſwer from the Devan: "That the Port had done all they could conſiſtent with their honour." Immediately after this orders were ſent to all the Baſſas in Aſia and Europe for the muſtering of the troops, and particularly to ſtrengthen the cavalry, and the Janiſſaries in Natolia and Caramania. Strong trains of artillery are ſetting off to Bender, Choczim and Widden.

It is univerſally reported here, that a Turkiſh Ambaſſador is ſoon expected at this court; and we alſo hear that Count Kaunitz, ſon to our Prime Miniſter, will ſhortly go to Conſtantinople as Imperial Ambaſſador. In ſhort, the Sultan uſes all means to gain the friendſhip of this Court.

Hague, Feb. 12. Their High Mightineſſes the States General have been pleaſed to grant a general and free pardon to all deſerters of the marine of this Republic, on condition of their returning within a limited time.

Feb. 21. The Admiralty, with the previous participation and conſent of the Prince Stadtholder, &c. have put into commiſſion the following ſhips, viz the Prince Frederick of 60 guns; the Admiral Tromp, of 50; the Thetis, of 36; the Bellona, of 20; the Jaſon, of 36; the Oranjezaal, of 24; and the Wagtchip; the reſpective commands of which have been given to Rear-Admiral Daniel Pichot, and Captain Arnout Bols, Captain Cornelius Van Gennep, Captain Van Avezaat, proviſionally to Lieutenant Remko Hayens Kooy, Captain Matthew Sonmans, proviſionally to Lieutenant Samuel Story, and Captain A. M. L. de Rocheburne.

Amſterdam, Feb. 22. We learn from Zealand, that on the 15th of this month, an Engliſh privateer of 28 guns, and 80 men, was taken and carried into Zirikzee; and that Baron Van Kinckel, who commands the Zuid-Beverland man of war, had ſent into Fluſhing two other ſmall Engliſh veſſels. It is alſo aſſured, that the Brunſwick man of war has taken two Engliſh cutters.

Cork, Feb. 5. We are informed that a veſſel paſſed Kinſale yeſterday, bound to Briſtol, which left New-York the 10th of laſt month, and brings the important news, that General Heath and 2500 men had deſerted from Weſt-Point, and came into York-Iſland, where they were received by General Knyphauſen two days before this veſſel ſailed.

LONDON.

Jan. 20. In conſequence of an expreſs received by the Ruſſian Miniſter on Thurſday, and by him communicated to Lord Stormont, ſummonſes were immediately iſſued for convening a Council at the Secretary of State's Office in Cleveland's Row, which met yeſterday morning at half paſt nine o'clock. Their deliberations laſted till after twelve, when they adjourned to the Queen's Palace: and the buſineſs was of ſuch a particular nature as to detain the King from St. James's 'till near three o'clock, a circumſtance very rarely remembered to have happened.

The above diſpatches received from Peterſburgh, are declared to carry the moſt diſagreeable complexion to government; they are ſaid to contain an entire diſapprobation of the Manifeſto and Proclamation publiſhed by the Court of Great-Britain, againſt the States-General, and even go ſo far as to demand reſtitution for the inſult and injuries their trade have received ſince the granting letters of marque and repriſals.

On Thurſday night Mr. Stayley, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, arrived at the Secretary of States Office with diſpatches from Ruſſia; in conſequence of which a Cabinet Council was held yeſterday at Buckingham Houſe, which continued ſitting ſeveral hours, and a meſſenger was ordered to hold himſelf in readineſs to go to Peterſburgh. We are given to underſtand, that the Empreſs declares her friendſhip for this country to continue unabated, and that ſhe is very much grieved at the rupture with Holland. At the ſame time ſhe declares that the treaty into which ſhe, and other powers, entered for the maintainance and ſupport of neutral commerce muſt be inforced, as ſhe conceived the purpoſe of that confederacy to be abſolutely neceſſary to the liberty and the welfare of Europe.

The Tower of London is now ſhut up, and no perſon whatever permitted to paſs by order of the Governor.

Feb. 13. A letter from Verſailles of the 30th of January ſays, That the Ruſſian miniſter has declared to the French miniſtry, that he has received advice from his Court, that his Royal Miſtreſs had opened a private mediation with England and Holland, and was in hopes to accompliſh her intentions of ſpeedily bringing about a happy reconciliation between thoſe powers.

Feb. 17. It is reported that on Thurſday evening diſpatches were received at the Queen's Houſe from the Court of Vienna, which are ſaid to be of the moſt deſirable importance to Great Britain. Certain it is, that Sir Robert Keith has been negociating with the Houſe of Auſtria, and that he lately wrote home to inform the Miniſters of the Britiſh Court, that he had probable hopes of ſucceſs.

Extract of a letter from Paris, January 31.

"Wedneſday laſt a Council was held at Verſailles on the ſubject of ſome propoſals made by England for the reſtoration of peace. On this occaſion the Emperor is ſaid to have intereſted himſelf, and through his mediation a truce of ſeven or nine years has been propoſed, during which things are to remain *in ſtatu quo*, as well in Europe as in North America; i. e. that each party are to remain poſſeſſed of ſuch places as they ſhall then be maſters of."

A treaty is concluded between Great-Britain and a northern Power, who was one of the parties in the armed neutrality, which it is ſaid will be followed by ſome others.

General Clarke is going over to command in Quebec.

Feb. 20. A gentleman of character, who has taken his paſſage for America in the Warwick of 50 guns, writes from Portſmouth, that having had an opportunity of informing himſelf exactly of the number of troops on board the different ſhips to Carolina, which are only waiting for a wind, he finds them to amount in the whole, including recruits and the drafts from the guards, to 4900. This is a much larger body than has been ſent to America at any one time ſince 1776. Beſides theſe, there are 3000 troops embarked in tranſports, intended for a ſecret expedition under the command of Commodore Johnſton.

Feb. 22. Advice is ſaid to be received that the Atlas, a French man of war of 64 guns, had been loſt in the late ſtorm, and every perſon on board had periſhed. The Atlas, with three other ſhips of the line, ſailed from Breſt, and were cruiſing to the weſtward, in hopes of meeting with ſome of the outward bound Eaſt-Indiamen, when they met with a violent gale of wind, which diſmaſted two of them; one was drove on ſhore, and was, with the greateſt difficulty, after throwing over-board her guns, got off; the Atlas immediately went down.

Extract of a private letter from the Hague, February 13.

"The laſt accounts from our Ambaſſador at Madrid mention, that his Excellency had at laſt received an anſwer from the King of Spain to the declaration of their High Mightineſſes, relative to their acceſſion to the treaty of armed neutrality; in which, after approving of the wiſe meaſures of the States-General on that ſubject, his Majeſty ſays he can add nothing to the anſwers already given to the declarations of the Courts of Peterſburgh and Copenhagen, on the ſame ſubject, copies of which he ſends annexed, and concludes by ſaying, that the neceſſary orders have been given to the Spaniſh navy and privateers in what manner they are to treat the Dutch veſſels during the preſent war, which orders, as they were given out before the republic had abſolutely reſolved to accede to the armed neutrality, the King of Spain looks upon as an indiſputable mark of his friendſhip for the United Provinces."

Feb. 23. The Dutch mail brings the full acceſſion of Zealand to the general union of the States in all their meaſures, reſerving to itſelf, nevertheleſs, the right of complaint, and the claim of all expences incurred by that province, in conſequence of a war, in which they have been involved againſt their conſent; but they declare their determination by no means to embarraſs, or throw any difficulties in the way of ſuch meaſures as may be taken for the general intereſt; but, on the contrary, to act with the utmoſt cordiality and activity againſt England.

The negociations now carrying on by our Miniſtry, are the moſt extenſive and important that ever were on the carpet in this kingdom; they tend to no leſs than forming an alliance of England, Auſtria, Turkey and Sardinia, not to mention many other powers in Germany.——The Emperor of Germany has two great commercial objects, in either of which the friendſhip of Great-Britain would be of particular conſequence to him—one is to eſtabliſh an Eaſt-India Company at Trieſte, in Italy—the other to revive the trade of Antwerp.

It is confidently reported that a reconciliation with the Dutch will take place, ſome offers being actually made.

Great-Britain is likely to have a very ſteady and powerful friend in the Emperor of Germany, with whom a treaty of the firmeſt alliance has been negociated, in ſpite of every attempt to ſet it aſide, and confeſſedly much to the chagrin of ſome leading powers on the continent. The Emperor was born in 1741, has been twice married, is now a widower, with only one daughter, born in 1762.

March 1. The following is reported to be the ſubſtance of ſome of the preliminary articles offered by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, for reſtoring peace to Great-Britain and Holland.

A ceſſation of arms to take place between both parties, as ſoon as the nature of ſuch an undertaking admits.

That the contending powers do meet, by their Miniſters Plenipotentiary, at Antwerp, or ſome other place, as ſhall be fixed upon by the Miniſters from the Mediator—The time as ſhort as poſſible.

That all prizes taken before the ceſſation of arms may take place (being legally condemned) ſhall be the property of the captors.

That all old treaties ſhall be aboliſhed and cancelled, and a new one entered into between England and Holland, in the articles of which ſhall be fully and minutely deſcribed, every article or thing, and nature of trade, that may be deemed contraband and illegal, in times either party may be at war with other powers, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Paris, February 21.

"On the 19th inſtant, the Ruſſian Miniſter received diſpatches from his court; nothing tranſpired till laſt night, when it was confidently reported that the Empreſs had publicly declared herſelf the mediator for eſtabliſhing a peace between England and Holland, and that hoſtilities between thoſe powers would ſoon ceaſe."

A report prevailed yeſterday in the city, that the Court of Ruſſia had actually interfered with the States-General, to produce a reconciliation between the Court of Great-Britain and their High Mightineſſes.—This report was derived from ſo reſpectable an authority, and ſo generally believed, that the Stocks actually roſe one and a half per cent. in conſequence of it.

Letters from Paris mention, that the Chevalier d'Eſtaing is too ill to take the command of the grand fleet; he is unable to walk about his room without crutches, and is wheeled about in a cradle. D'Orvilliers, or Du Chaffault, will be appointed chief, Guichen ſecond, and Motte Piquet third in command; unleſs Guichen goes to the Weſt-Indies.

It is certain that our Court is at preſent making advances towards a treaty with the Emperor, who, we are informed, is willing to liſten to any terms that may be propoſed for the commercial advantage of the Auſtrian Netherlands.

We are aſſured, by intelligence from Paris, that Dr. Franklin has privately requeſted of the King and Miniſters, that the commanding officer of the French ſquadron in America may receive the moſt poſitive commands to obey the inſtructions of Congreſs, and received for anſwer, that the King was certain his officers by ſea and land, without any ſuch injunction, would moſt chearfully acquieſce with any propoſal of Congreſs, that might be thought practicable, and for the good of the cauſe in which they had embarked.

Government are in hourly expectation of diſpatches from Sir Henry Clinton. The important expedition with which Gen. Arnold has been intruſted, makes them exceedingly anxious to hear from the Carolinas. The greateſt and moſt ſanguine expectations are formed of the known ſkill and intrepidity of Mr. Arnold. The magazine at Williamſburg is the principal object of his expedition, and the ſelect body of men and engineers which Sir Henry Clinton complimented him with cannot fail, in all human probability, of being attended with the moſt deciſive ſucceſs.

Certain information is ſaid to be received, that 25 ſhips of the line have ſailed from Breſt for Cadiz, whence it is ſuppoſed they will ſoon proceed to the Weſt-Indies.

March 2. On Sunday morning the Hon. P. Wentworth Eſq; arrived in town expreſs from the Hague, and immediately, without viſiting any of the oſtenſible Miniſters, ſet out in a chaiſe and four for the ſeat of Earl Mansfield at Caen-wood. It is thought he is charged with a matter of the laſt importance in the preſent critical ſtate of affairs between Great-Britain and the States of Holland.

March 7. A ſhort view of ſome of the neutral Courts of Europe, as preſented to the Houſe of Commons January 5th.—The power of Pruſſia is now nothing, it is a *Vox et præterea nihil*; it has nothing to ſupport it now but the former reputation of its Monarch, who is no longer loved or reſpected by his ſubjects: But the Court of Vienna is the place where all our addreſſes ſhould centre; the Emperor has an army of between 3 and 400,000 men, the fineſt troops in Europe; all anxious to ſhew their zeal for a Prince whom they idolize, and who, in the late *fracas* with Pruſſia, ſacrificed his martial ardor to the pacific diſpoſition of his late deceaſed mother. An alliance with the Houſe of Auſtria might be the ſalvation of Great-Britain. The Britiſh nation ſupported the pretenſions of the Emperor's grandfather to the throne of Spain, and eſtabliſhed the tottering throne of his mother the late Empreſs Queen; the preſent illuſtrious Head of the Houſe of Auſtria might return the compliment, and guard the throne of England: The manner in which the Emperor received Mr. Bolts, and made him ſupervitor of India affairs, ſhews the wiſh he has to have an Eaſt-India Company; we might aſſiſt his views, and a ſubſidy of a million of money might make the great and powerful Joſeph our friend.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Feb. 27.

"We have accounts from Spain, that the Imperial Miniſter at that Court had held conferences with the Prime Miniſter, and with the French and Ruſſian Ambaſſadors; the ſubject of which, ſome letters of good authority aſſert, were overtures for a general pacification between the belligerent powers, which the Imperial Ambaſſador made in the name of his Maſter, but the reſult of theſe conferences is not yet made public."

Extract of a letter from Verſailles, dated Jan. 30.

"I am this moment acquainted that the Ruſſian Miniſter has declared to the miniſtry, that he has received advices from his Court, that his Royal Miſtreſs has opened a private mediation with England and Holland, and was in hopes to accompliſh her intentions of ſpeedily bringing about a happy reconciliation between thoſe powers."

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Feb.* 20, 1781.

Mr. Ord, brought up the report of the reſolutions come to by the Committee of Supply the preceding day. While they were reading a ſecond time, *Sir Philip Jennings Clarke* wiſhed to know how the ſum of 57,9tol. 12s. voted for American ſufferers, was applied, and whether any ſtatement of the appropriation of it was before the Houſe. The reaſon he aſked was, becauſe he knew that if ſome of the American ſufferers had their real deſerts, they would have halters; it was owing to the falſe information which miniſters received from ſuch kind of gentry, that half our calamities had ariſen. *Sir Philip* ſaid, he underſtood, that if any of theſe pretended ſufferers came and told ſuch tales as pleaſed the ears of miniſters, they obtained juſt what penſions they choſe to aſk for, and that the public money was thus thrown away, not only with profuſion and negligence, but to feed a ſet of vipers, who were gnawing the very entrails of Great-Britain, and ſpilling her beſt blood. He declared, that he was informed one of theſe Americans, whoſe place in America brought him in 400l. a year, now received 500l. a year, as a penſion from government, and he appealed to the Houſe, whether any man ought to receive more for being perfectly idle and having nothing to do, than when he was in actual employ, and had his hands full of buſineſs?

Lord North aſſured the honourable gentleman, as well as the Houſe, that no one American ſufferer received from government as much as his office in America was worth to him, nor any thing like it. Perhaps the perſon alluded to had forfeited a large eſtate for his loyalty and attachment to his Sovereign, and had a numerous family to maintain; thoſe conſiderations, added to his loſs of a place of 400l. a year, might have weighed, as he thought they ought to have weighed, with government, and induced them to give him a larger penſion than he would otherwiſe have had. His Lordſhip ſaid, the penſion granted to each ſufferer muſt be governed by the particular circumſtances of the caſe; for what would be to one man a tolerable compenſation and a decent maintainance, would not meet the diſtreſs of another, or enable him even to ſupport his family. This rule was attended to, but he could take upon him moſt confidently to aſſert, that no perſon who held an office in America, and had been forced to fly to Great-Britain for refuge, received any thing like the amount of his official ſalary, nor did he believe, if the honourable gentleman enquired further, he would find that he had been rightly informed.

BOSTON, *May* 14.

The French frigate la Aſtrae, commanded by M. Detaperouſe, lately returned to this harbour after a ſhort cruiſe to the Eaſtward; ſhe convoyed ſome ſtores that were much needed in that quarter of the State, and has brought in here a number of piratical priſoners who have inhumanly pillaged ſome poor defenceleſs ſettlers in that part of the State.

By the lateſt letters and accounts brought us by the veſſels juſt arrived from Europe, we find, That the treatment the Dutch have received from the Britiſh Court, ſo contrary to juſtice and all the laws of civilized nations, makes no ſmall impreſſion upon the minds of all Europe: That the Dutch are not at all diſcouraged by the captures the Britiſh have made from them, but are every where taking ſpirited meaſures, and have a firm reliance on the aſſiſtance of the Northern Powers: That they have already made many repriſals in the Engliſh channel. Some letters, that mention accounts from Amſterdam, ſo late as the 8th of March, ſay, That the Empreſs of Ruſſia held the ſword in one hand to Britain, and the olive-branch in the other; that before ſhe entered into the war, ſhe choſe to offer her mediation for a peaceful ſettlement: That Britain, which depended upon the immediate ſubmiſſion of the Dutch upon her late violent meaſures, but being diſappointed, began to grow very ſerious herſelf, had accepted the mediation of Ruſſia. That the Emperor of Germany was to be joined in the mediation; and one letter ſays, the conferences were to open at Vienna; another letter mentions Antwerp as the place of negotiation. But whether Britain really inteds an accommodation agreeable to the views of the European Powers, or only to amuſe and retard the operations of thoſe Powers, time will diſcover.

Friday laſt arrived at Marblehead, a prize brig of twelve four-pounders, laden with proviſions, bound from Liverpool for New-York, taken by the Pilgrim.

America has every encouragement to profecute the remainder of the war with firmneſs and ſpirit, as ſhe has evidently, and beyond all contradiction, the friendſhip and ſupport of all the maritime Powers in Europe.

Saturday laſt arrived here a Guernſey Privateer Brig, mounting 38 guns, and 120 men, captured by the Continental frigate Alliance, Capt. Barry, in company with a French frigate of 40 guns. The privateer made ſome reſiſtance, but on receiving a broadſide from the Alliance ſtruck. She has 15 tons of gun-powder on board; ſeveral of her cannon are braſs. Another privateer of 20 guns, her conſort, made off, but was ſoon overtaken, and left in company with the Alliance about 20 days ſince, when the above prize parted with them.

S A L E M, *May* 15.

Laſt Saturday arrived at a ſafe port a brig, mounting 14 ſix pounders, from Liverpool, captured by the ſhip Pilgrim, Capt. Robinſon, of this port: Her cargo conſiſts of proviſions, dry goods, &c.

N E W - Y O R K, May 16.

The Budget was opened by Lord North in the Houſe of Commons, containing ways and means to raiſe the ſupplies for the ſervice of the current year, on the 7th of March, when the ſum of *twenty-one millions, four hundred and thirty-eight thouſand, three hundred and forty ſix pounds ſterling*, were voted by the Repreſentatives of the people of Great-Britain, whoſe moſt able and faithful Miniſter Lord North, in the courſe of his addreſs to the Houſe, took occaſion to introduce the following,—"The cauſe of the late riſe of ſtocks muſt be adverted to; it was occaſioned by a rumour of pacification, and not a rumour founded merely on conjecture; there certainly appeared a great probability of peace taking place, and negociations had commenced; but then it was nothing determinate no certainty, but a matter liable to many accidents and miſcarriages. Of this the ſubſcribers to the new loan of money had juſtly availed themſelves; for conſidering the low ſtate of the funds ſome days ago, it was extremely poſſible, that ſhould this pacific proſpect vaniſh, and the report die away in a ſhort ſpace of time, they would fall farther below the terms at which they were valued to the ſubſcribers, than now they ſtand above it; ſo that as an equivalent for this riſque, it was neceſſary to give them an apparent advantage of 4 per cent."

Laſt Sunday, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Colonel De Lancey, with about 100 cavalry and 200 foot, marched from Morriſiana, and penetrated about 33 miles into the country, diſtant about one mile and an half beyond Croton River, which they croſſed with great difficulty, from its being then unuſually deep; the cavalry were obliged to carry the foot on horſeback, and many of them were forced to ſwim: Directly after croſſing the river Captain Kipp, of the horſe, and Lieut. Totten, of the rangers, with the troops under their command, attacked the rebel Colonel Green, with a number of Continental troops; the Colonel was mortally wounded, and Major Flagg with 12 privates were killed. One Doctor, with 12 or 13 men were taken priſoners. At the ſame time Captain Knapp, of the horſe, with a detachment under his command attacked the houſe of the widow Griffin, about half a mile diſtant from the above, where he took one Enſign and 20 privates, and killed 8 men. On their return Captain Kipp took five militia men and killed three, without the loſs of a man. Lieutenant Totten and one private were ſlightly wounded.

The above ſervice was compleatly effected in 24 hours.

Total. Killed, 22. Wounded 2, Priſoners, 36, including one Enſign, two Lieutenants and a Surgeon on parole.

The above Col. Green defended Red Bank, on Delaware, againſt Col. Donop.

N. B. After the rebels had on a ſummons conſented to ſurrender, they fired out of the windows of a houſe into which they had retreated, thereby provoking the conquerors to ſtorm it.

The fleet ſeen by the Nantucket veſſel, as mentioned laſt Saturday, was not a French ſquadron, but the Britiſh homeward bound Jamaica fleet.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Adventure, laden with 900 barrels of flour, from Philadelphia, ſhe is a prize to the Royal Oak, taken off Egg-harbour.

R I C H M O N D, *May* 19.

On the 20th ult. the enemy's fleet arrived off Burwell's ferry, and landed part of their men, the reſt proceeded up Chickahomany river to deſtroy the ſhipping; which they effected. Thoſe at Burwell's ferry marched into Williamſburg, and a party of Simco's horſe and a few infantry to York, and deſtroyed the fort and barracks there. While they remained at Williamſburg, a party of volunteers under the command of Major Armſtead, attacked a picket of theirs, ſtationed near the College, and drove them into their barracks, a large body of the enemy then turned out and obliged our men to retire. The loſs we ſuſtained was one killed and two wounded, that of the enemy's was ſeven men, amongſt them an officer. On the 23d they left Williamſburg, embarked on board their ſhipping, and proceeded up the river as high as City Point, where they landed and marched for Peterſburg. On their approach they met with a ſpirited oppoſition from a party of about 1200 militia under the command of General Muhlenburg, which put them into diſorder, but being overpowered by numbers was obliged to retire. Our loſs was about 40 killed and wounded, that of the enemy's ſuppoſed to be conſiderable. They then proceeded to deſtroy all the tobacco and public ſtores they could find in Blandford and Peterſburg. The next day they marched to Oſborne's and Cheſterfield Court-Houſe, and deſtroyed all the ſtores at each of thoſe places; and then marched to Warwick, and from thence to Mancheſter oppoſite this place, deſtroying all the tobacco that fell in their way. On their arrival at Mancheſter they were informed of the arrival of the Marquis de la Fayette, which made them retire to their boats and proceed down the river as low as Sandy Point, ſince which they have returned again, and now remain at Peterſburg, waiting the arrival of Lord Cornwallis from the ſoutward.

On Sunday laſt one of the enemy's boats with 6 men came up as high as Shirley, the ſeat of Charles Carter, Eſq; with a view of plundering. A party of militia ſtationed there, fired upon them, and killed and took the whole.

The next day a gun boat was taken with 16 men after a ſmall reſiſtance.

By an officer who came with a flag to the Major General Marquis de la Fayette, we are informed of the death of Major General Phillips, by which the command is devolved on General Arnold.

It is reported that Tarliton's and Symco's legions have formed a junction at Hick's Ford in Brunſwick county. That Cornwallis has croſſed Roanoke river, and it is expected will ſhortly join Arnold.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 30.

Since our laſt ſeveral veſſels have arrived here from the Havannah. By accounts from thence we learn, that the town of Penſacola had capitulated to the Spaniſh arms, and the main fort and garriſon were expected to ſurrender in a ſhort time.

Monday laſt arrived here the prize ſloop Jane, from Charleſtown bound for New-York, laden with rice, &c. ſent in by the Riſing Sun privateer, of this port. She has been but a ſhort time from Charleſtown, and brings advice of Lord Rawdon's having burnt Cambden, and retreated with his forces towards Charleſtown. Upwards of one hundred wounded Britiſh officers and ſoldiers had been ſhipped from Wilmington to Charleſtown, ſuppoſed to have ſuffered in the late action at Guilford Courthouſe.

By a gentleman who left York-Town on Friday evening, we learn, that four of the ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line were ſhot at that place on Tueſday laſt for mutiny. Six had been condemned and two of them were pardoned by General Wayne.

Theſe men, each of them, at different times, had behaved in a very diſorderly and mutinous manner, diſcovering the moſt ſeditious temper, and calling upon their fellow ſoldiers of the ſeveral regiments to join them in their revolt. They found however no ſupport from their comrades. The whole line were drawn up under arms at the execution, and behaved in the moſt orderly manner. A finer body of men never were collected. They were to have marched from that place on Wedneſday, but were obſtructed ſolely by the heavy rains. The men appear chearful and happy, without the leaſt ſymptom of tumult or diſcontent.

*** The Plan for eſtabliſhing a National Bank for the United States of North-America, will be inſerted in our next.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1781.

THE SALES of the CONFISCATED ESTATES in this City are poſtponed until next *Thurſday*, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, at which time the Sales of the ſaid Eſtates will begin, and attendance given by WILLIAM WILL, ROBERT SMITH, } Agents.

A Crimſon Silk U M B R E L L A,

With forked braſs mountings, was left ſomewhere in this city by a gentleman, who cannot recollect the houſe. Whoever has the ſame in poſſeſſion, are requeſted to ſend it to the French Conſul's, in Arch-ſtreet, for which they will receive the thanks of the owner. ¶

A QUANTITY OF

Good Illinois Beaver

To be ſold by JAMES MONTGOMERY.

T O B E S O L D,

BY PUBLIC SALE,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on SATURDAY EVENING, the Second of June next,

No. 1. A Lot of Ground, with a large ſtone houſe and a kitchen, a frame ſtable, a well of good water, and other improvements on the ſame, in Germantown, adjoining the Friends meeting-houſe lot on the north ſide; it is 33 feet front, and 192 feet deep, pleaſantly ſituated, a good ſtand for buſineſs (being the place where Moſes Hall formerly carried on the retail trade in a very extenſive way) and is now occupied as a tavern by Nicholas Weber.

No. 2. A ſmall Seat in the Northern Liberties, about three miles from the city, on Nice's Lane, which leads from Nice-Town, on the Germantown road, to the Falls road; it adjoins on the eaſt that elegant ſeat now occupied by Dr. Bond, junior. This place contains ten acres and one quarter of land, has a ſmall tenement and a good apple orchard on it, an excellent ſpring of water, ſufficient for a milk-houſe, at a convenient diſtance from the dwelling-houſe, beſides having the advantage of a conſtant ſtream of water running acroſs the place, which waters a piece of meadow. The ſoil is of a good quality for all kinds of fruit-trees, or for a garden, and the ſituation and other conveniences of this place for improvement make it well adapted for forming a ſummer retreat for a citizen.

No. 3. A Lot containing 9 acres of land, on Shippen's Lane, adjoining lands of Chriſtopher and Charles Marſhall, Joſeph Stamper, and others; it is very convenient for a paſture or mowing, the ſoil being of a good quality for graſs, has the conveniency of a well and a ſmall pond extends within it, where cattle may water, and which is never dry; there are about two acres and an half ſown with rye, and about 40 graſted bearing apple-trees.

Thoſe perſons who incline to purchaſe may know the terms and further particulars, by applying to the ſubſcriber, or they will be made known at the time and place of ſale. ¶tw. OWEN BIDDLE.

This day is PUBLISHED, and SOLD by

R O B E R T A I T K E N,

PRINTER *and* BOOKSELLER, *in Market-ſtreet, three doors above the* COFFEE-HOUSE,

OBSERVATIONS on the nature and uſe of PAPER CREDIT and the peculiar advantages to be derived from it in NORTH-AMERICA; from which are inferred the *means* of eſtabliſhing and ſupporting it; including propoſals for founding a NATIONAL BANK.—Inſcribed to the Honourable the Congreſs, and the Honourable the General Aſſembly of the State of *Pennſylvania*.

L I K E W I S E

An ADDRESS from the Baptiſt Church in *Philadelphia* to their Siſter Churches of the ſame denomination in North-America.

N. B. The above pamphlet is intended as a very brief caveat againſt the dangerous hereſy of the "*Univerſal Reſtoration of bad men and angels from hell*," taught by Elhanan Wincheſter, and acknowledged by him in ſaid pamphlet.

A L S O

Hutchin's elegant Map of Virginia, Pennſylvania, Maryland, &c. &c. Teſtaments, Art of Speaking, Croxall's Fables, Spelling-books, Watts's Pſalms and Hymns, Preſbyterian and Baptiſt Catechiſms, Confeſſions of Faith and Church Diſcipline, New England Primers.

Higheſt price for LINEN RAGS. ¶

S I X P O U N D S Reward. 146

STOLEN out of the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, living in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge, in the night of the 16th of May, the following goods, viz. one piece of purple calicoe, containing 18 yards, 6 yards light chintz, one piece Iriſh linen 25 yards, two pieces jaconet muſlin 21 yards each, one piece black mode 25 yards, one ditto pink 12 yards, one piece fine India dimity 7 yards, one piece black ell wide perſian, one piece green ditto, three pieces bandanoe handkerchiefs, eight black barcelona ditto, two remnants book muſlin, a pair large ſilver buckles, and ſundry ſmall articles, ſuch as ribbon, &c. Whoever ſecures the thief with the above goods, ſo as the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for any part, paid by

¶ HANNAH LABOYTEAUX.

York-Town, April 15, 1781.

D E S E R T E D,

The following Soldiers, lately enliſted by the Claſſes of this town, and who received the bounty, to ſerve in the firſt Pennſylvania regiment during the war:

LUCAS IVES, born in England, by trade a breeches-maker, aged 25 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlender, of fair complexion and hair, and grey eyes.

JOHN HENDRY, born in this county, aged 28 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, able bodied, of fair complexion, and brown hair: Had on a blue coat, faced with black pluſh or velvet, and had been lately diſcharged from the Pennſylvania line.

JOHN CLAIR, born in England, aged 19 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, ſlender, of fair complexion, grey eyes, and brown hair: Had on, a blue coat with red facings, and had been lately diſcharged from the continental army.

JOHN MILLER, born in Germany, aged 40 years, 5 feet 4 inches high, of fair complexion, grey eyes, and brown hair: He ſaid that he lately lived at Pipe-Creek, in Maryland.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid deſerters, or any of them, and ſecures him or them in any goal, ſo that they may be returned to the aforeſaid regiment, ſhall receive, for each of them ſo ſecured, TWENTY SHILLINGS SPECIE, from

WILLIAM SCOTT, Lieut. York county.

T O B E S O L D,

A very healthy, active, likely

N E G R O E B O Y,

About 15 years of age. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

This is to give the Public Notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, Gardener and Nurſery-man, late Gardener to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Conſul, in Turner's-Lane, will follow Gardening in and about the city of Philadelphia, during the remaining part of the ſummer ſeaſon, from the 1ſt of June till the 15th of November; and alſo will follow Pruning of Fruit Trees of every kind from the 15th of November till the 15th of March.

Any Gentlemen or others that are inclined to employ him, may depend on being faithfully ſerved, and their favours gratefully acknowledged, by their humble ſervant,

CORNELIUS HEAGERTY.

N. B. He may be ſpoke with the firſt of June, and every Saturday through the year, at Mr. Dennis M'Carty's, at the ſign of the White-Horſe, in Elbow-Lane. ¶

F I V E S H I L L I N G S Reward.

RUN away on Saturday morning, the 26th inſtant, an apprentice boy, named Jonathan Harker, between 14 and 15 years of age, by trade a ſhoemaker, about four feet eight or nine inches high, thick ſet, with dark coloured hair; had on when he went away a hunting ſhirt, a homeſpun linen ſhirt, tow trowſers, and old ſhoes with round braſs buckles, no hat. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and delivers him to his maſter, living in Front-ſtreet, below Race-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ BENJAMIN BICKERTON.

All maſters of veſſels and others are deſired not to harbour or take him away at their peril.

Cheſter County, May 16, 1781.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Richard Swanwick, Philip Marchinton, Stephen Anderſon, George Sinclair, Francis Armſtrong, William Armſtrong, John Jackſon, jun. and Joſhua Proctor, all late of the county of Cheſter, having been by due courſe of law forfeited to the uſe of this State: We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the county aforeſaid, do hereby give notice, that the real eſtates of the ſaid Richard Swanwick, Philip Marchinton, Stephen Anderſon, George Sinclair, Francis Armſtrong, William Armſtrong, John Jackſon, jun. and Joſhua Proctor, conſiſting of the following meſſuages and tracts of land, viz.

No. 1. One tract of 300 acres, and buildings, ſaw-mill and other improvements, in Weſt Cain townſhip, late the eſtate of Richard Swanwick.

No. 2. Two tracts, with good improvements, containing 500 acres, in Weſt Bradford townſhip, late the eſtate of Philip Marchinton.

No. 3. One tract of 150 acres, good improvements and a well accuſtomed tavern, in London grove, late the eſtate of Stephen Anderſon.

No. 4. One tract of 90 acres, well improved, in Weſt Cain townſhip, late the eſtate of George Sinclair.

No. 5. Two thirds of 200 acres, well improved, in Sadſbury, late the eſtate of Francis and William Armſtrong.

No. 6. A houſe and lot of 4 acres of land, in Marlborough, late the eſtate of John Jackſon, jun.

No. 7. One tract of land, containing 90 acres and improvements, in New Garden, late the eſtate of Joſhua Proctor.

All which will be ſold at the Court-Houſe at Cheſter, in ſaid county, on the 21ſt of June next. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until the whole is ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz: one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remaining three fourths to be paid in one month after ſale, and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of the full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given as by law directed. JOHN HANNUM, } Agents for
THOMAS LEVIS, } Cheſter county.

	Acres.		£	s.	d.
Henry Burte,	50	Second state tax,	3	6	8
		Third ditto,	10	0	
		First 8 months tax,	40	0	
Benjamin Carty,	100	Second state tax,	6	13	4
		Third ditto,	15	0	
		First 8 months tax,	60	0	
David Owen,	100	Second state tax,	6	13	4
		Third ditto,	15	0	
		First 8 months tax,	60	0	
John Lowry,	80	Second state tax,	4	0	
		Third ditto,	10	0	
		First 8 months tax,	40	0	
---------- Bratfield,	100	Second state tax,	3	6	8
		Third ditto,	7	10	
		First 8 months tax,	30	0	
Maccungie Township.					
Caſper Wiſter,	300	Second ſtate tax,	66	13	4
		Third ditto,	140	14	
		First 8 months tax,	562	16	
Penn Township.					
Jacob Manuſs,	200	Second ſtate tax,	8	6	8
		Third ditto,	24	0	
		First 8 months tax,	96	0	
Philip Moſſer,	100	Second ſtate tax,	5	16	8
		Third ditto,	16	12	
		First 8 months tax,	66	8	
Burghard Moſſer,	250	Second ſtate tax,	12	16	8
		Third ditto,	38	10	
		First 8 months tax,	154	0	
Martin Swab,	150	Second ſtate tax,	3	6	8
		Third ditto,	10	0	
		First 8 months tax,	40	0	
Peter Shull,	70	Second ſtate tax,	2	16	8
		Third ditto,	8	10	
		First 8 months tax,	34	0	
Jacob Meaſe, two tracts,	400	Second ſtate tax,	10	0	
		Third ditto,	30	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	120	0	
Peter Keiſſer,	200	Second ſtate tax,	11	13	4
		Third ditto,	35	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	140	0	
Thomas Parvin,	200	Second ſtate tax,	10	0	
		Third ditto,	30	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	120	0	
Valentine Brobot,	150	Second ſtate tax,	6	13	4
		Third ditto,	20	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	80	0	
Henry Reſeldorffer,	100	Second ſtate tax,	4	3	4
		Third ditto,	12	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	48	0	
Jacob Kenig,	200	Second ſtate tax,	6	13	4
		Third ditto,	20	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	80	0	
Arnold Billig, of three tracts,	300	Second ſtate tax,	9	0	
		Third ditto,	27	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	108	0	
Andrew Ohl,	100	Second ſtate tax,	4	3	4
		Third ditto,	12	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	50	0	
John Liſer,	150	Second ſtate tax,	5	0	
		Third ditto,	15	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	60	0	
John Delang,	280	Second ſtate tax,	11	0	
		Third ditto,	33	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	132	0	
Joſeph Gerber,	100	Second ſtate tax,	3	6	8
		Third ditto,	10	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	40	0	
William Green,	100	Second ſtate tax,	4	3	4
		Third ditto,	12	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	50	0	
Jacob Barrall,	100	Second ſtate tax,	3	6	8
		Third ditto,	10	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	40	0	
John Myer,	50	Second ſtate tax,	2	10	
		Third ditto,	7	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	30	0	
Bernhard Fulleweiler,	150	Second ſtate tax,	3	6	8
		Third ditto,	10	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	40	0	
Thomas Brumfeld,	300	Second ſtate tax,	10	0	
		Third ditto,	30	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	120	0	
William Logan,	400	Second ſtate tax,	23	6	8
		Third ditto,	70	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	280	0	
Michael Ohl,	150	Second ſtate tax,	5	0	
		Third ditto,	15	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	60	0	
William Buckman,	200	Second ſtate tax,	6	13	4
		Third ditto,	20	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	80	0	
James Barlly,	176	Second ſtate tax,	4	10	
		Third ditto,	13	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	54	0	
Amos Dillworth,	200	Second ſtate tax,	10	0	
		Third ditto,	30	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	120	0	
Nicholas Frantz,	123	Second ſtate tax,	10	10	
		Third ditto,	31	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	126	0	
Levi Thomas,	80	Second ſtate tax,	2	18	
		Third ditto,	8	14	
		Eight monthly tax,	34	16	
Manaſſah Thomas,	100	Second ſtate tax,	5	0	
		Third ditto,	15	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	60	0	
George Sleecher,	400	Third ſtate tax,	70	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	280	0	
John Ritter,	150	Third ſtate tax,	25	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	100	0	
Abel James,	150	Third ſtate tax,	35	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	140	0	
Towamensing Township.					
John Bolliet,	320	Second ſtate tax,	22	6	8
		Third ditto,	67	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	268	0	
Stephen Bolliet,	200	Third ſtate tax,	30	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	120	0	
William Kern,	60	Second ſtate tax,	2	6	8
		Third ditto,	7	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	28	0	
Chriſtian Hoffman,	300	Second ſtate tax,	15	0	
		Third ditto,	45	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	180	0	
Abraham Smith,	300	Second ſtate tax,	15	0	
		Third ditto,	45	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	180	0	
John Bare,	100	Second ſtate tax,	5	0	
		Third ditto,	15	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	60	0	

	Acres.		£	s.	d.
Ullrich Showalter,	100	Second ſtate tax,	5	0	
		Third ditto,	15	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	60	0	
John Shymer,	300	Second ſtate tax,	5	0	
		Third ditto,	15	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	45	0	
Magdalen Deeter,	150	Second ſtate tax,	7	6	8
		Third ditto,	22	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	88	0	
Mark Thompſon, 5 acres & 1-3d of a ſaw-mill,	5	Second ſtate tax,	3	13	4
		Third ditto,	11	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	44	0	
Hugh Hughes, 5 acres & 1-3d of a ſaw-mill,	5	Second ſtate tax,	3	13	4
		Third ditto,	11	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	44	0	
Moſes Fravel,	250	Second ſtate tax,	10	6	8
		Third ditto,	31	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	124	0	
Godfrey Greenzwig,	300	Second ſtate tax,	15	0	
		Third ditto,	45	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	180	0	
Allen Township.					
Sarah Wiſter,	500	Second ſtate tax,	133	6	8
		Third ditto,	400	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	1600	0	
Bethlehem Township.					
Sarah Wiſter,	500	Second State tax,	150	0	
		Third ditto,	450	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	1800	0	
William Bingham,	500	Second ſtate tax,	150	0	
		Third ditto,	450	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	1800	0	
Forks Township.					
Thomas Potts,	50	Second ſtate tax,	13	6	8
		Third ditto,	40	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	160	0	
Plainfield Township.					
John Hutchinſon,	70	Third ſtate tax,	15	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	60	0	
Widow Sleidhorn,	300	Second ſtate tax,	30	0	
		Third ditto,	90	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	360	0	
Jacob Strowd,	200	Third ſtate tax,	30	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	120	0	
Joſeph Fox,	60	Third ſtate tax,	15	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	60	0	
John Yeang,	50	Second ſtate tax,	2	0	
		Third ditto,	6	0	
		Eight Monthly tax,	24	0	
Jacob Biddle,	100	Second ſtate tax,	5	0	
		Third ditto,	15	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	60	0	
John George Bechn,	300	Second ſtate tax,	30	0	
		Third ditto,	90	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	360	0	
Frederick Hubler,	25	Second ſtate tax,	1	13	4
		Third ditto,	5	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	15	0	
Widow Wyland,	100	Third ſtate tax,	15	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	60	0	
Chriſtian Fry,	40	Second ſtate tax,	2	0	
		Third ditto,	6	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	24	0	
John O'Kely,	200	Second ſtate tax,	16	13	4
		Third ditto,	50	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	200	0	
Jacob Leſh,	50	Second ſtate tax,	3	0	
		Third ditto,	9	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	36	0	
Godlieb Hubler,	25	Second ſtate tax,	1	13	4
		Third ditto,	5	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	20	0	
Philip Slaugh,	25	Second ſtate tax,	1	13	4
		Third ditto,	5	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	20	0	
James Kelly,	50	Second ſtate tax,	4	0	
		Third ditto,	12	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	48	0	
Hamilton Township.					
James Eaſton,	400	Second ſtate tax,	16	13	4
		Third ditto,	50	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	200	0	
Richard Peters, for 7 tracts of land,	3347	Remaind. 2d ſtate tax,	10	0	
		Third ditto,	444	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	1776	0	
Lyndford Lardner,	387	Second ſtate tax,	15	0	
		Third ditto,	45	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	180	0	
Chesnut-Hill Township.					
David Kennedy,	90	Second ſtate tax,	3	6	8
		Third ditto,	11	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	44	0	
Peter Dehaven,	78	Second ſtate tax,	3	6	8
		Third ditto,	11	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	44	0	
Abel James,	325	Third ſtate tax,	35	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	140	0	
Yoſt Eard,	95	Third ſtate tax,	15	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	60	0	
Joſeph Biddle,	600	Second ſtate tax,	33	6	8
		Third ditto,	101	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	404	0	
John Lardner, of Lyndford Lardner's eſtate,	1000	Second ſtate tax,	50	0	
		Third ditto,	150	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	600	0	
Joſeph Rowlings,	250	Second ſtate tax,	10	0	
		Third ditto,	30	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	120	0	
Samuel Rowlings,	200	Second ſtate tax,	8	0	
		Third ditto,	24	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	96	0	
Richard Peters,	700	Third ſtate tax,	150	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	600	0	
William Paul,	100	Second ſtate tax,	5	0	
		Third ditto,	15	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	60	0	
Thomas James,	235	Second ſtate tax,	12	0	
		Third ditto,	36	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	144	0	
Jacob Weiſs,	150	Second ſtate tax,	10	0	
		Third ditto,	30	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	120	0	
Edward Shymer,	136	Third ſtate tax,	28	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	112	0	
Richard Wiſter,	300	Third ſtate tax,	60	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	240	0	
Thomas Craig,	360	Second ſtate tax,	12	0	
		Third ditto,	36	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	144	0	

	Acres.		£	s.	d.
Benjamin Thomkins,	500	Second ſtate tax,	6	13	4
		Third ditto,	20	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	80	0	
Matthias Buſh,	150	Third ſtate tax,	23	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	92	0	
John Brown,	250	Third ſtate tax,	41	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	164	0	
Abraham Boemper,	280	Third ſtate tax,	44	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	176	0	
Andrew Deemer,	100	Third ſtate tax,	15	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	60	0	
Lower Smithfield Township.					
Abel James, for three tracts of land,	650	Third ſtate tax,	97	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	390	0	
William Allen's, deceaſed, eſtate,	400	Third ſtate tax,	30	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	120	0	
Richard Peters, for 3 tracts of land,	833	Third ſtate tax,	62	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	249	0	
Lewis Gordon's eſtate,	200	Third ſtate tax,	15	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	60	0	
William Logan,	300	Second ſtate tax,	7	10	
		Third ditto,	22	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	90	0	
John Okely,	170	Third ſtate tax,	12	14	
		Eight monthly tax,	50	16	
Simon Heller,	75	Second ſtate tax,	1	16	4
		Third ditto,	5	9	
		Eight monthly tax,	21	16	
Charles Moore,	150	Remaind. 2d ſtate tax,	0	14	8
		Third ditto,	11	4	
		Eight monthly tax,	44	16	
Abraham Van Campen,	100	Second ſtate tax,	2	10	
		Third ditto,	7	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	30	0	
John Seely,	200	Second ſtate tax,	5	0	
		Third ditto,	15	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	45	0	
Paul Kerper,	300	Third ſtate tax,	33	14	
		Eight monthly tax,	134	16	
James Morgan and Joſeph Morris,	333	Third ſtate tax,	25	2	6
		Eight monthly tax,	100	10	
James Morgan and Co. of 2 different tracts,	480	Third ſtate tax,	30	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	120	0	
Samuel Powel and Joſeph Morris,	1500	Third ſtate tax,	111	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	444	0	
Benijah Munday,	50	Second ſtate tax,	1	16	4
		Third ditto,	5	9	
		Eight monthly tax,	21	16	
James Hays,	300	Second ſtate tax,	7	0	
		Third ditto,	21	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	84	0	
Lyon Jones,	50	Second ſtate tax,	1	4	8
		Third ditto,	3	14	
		Eight monthly tax,	14	16	
Daniel Broadhead,	100	Second ſtate tax,	7	10	
		Third ditto,	22	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	90	0	
William Smith in Co. of four tracts,	1340	Third ſtate tax,	125	15	
		Eight monthly tax,	513	0	
Chriſtopher Baker,	315	Second ſtate tax,	15	15	
		Third ditto,	47	5	
		Eight monthly tax,			
Lawrence Herbert,	290	Second ſtate tax,	14	10	
		Third ditto,	43	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	174	0	
Jacob Shallus, of 2 tracts,	520	Second ſtate tax,	26	0	
		Third ditto,	78	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	312	0	
John Pinkerton,	300	Second ſtate tax,	15	0	
		Third ditto,	45	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	180	0	
Thomas Shields,	300	Second ſtate tax,	15	0	
		Third ditto,	45	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	180	0	
David Deſhler,	350	Second ſtate tax,	17	10	
		Third ditto,	52	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	210	0	
John Bayard, 1-6th of	200	Second ſtate tax,	10	0	
		Third ditto,	30	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	120	0	
Owen Biddle,	500	Second State tax,	25	0	
		Third ditto,	75	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	300	0	
Abraham Lukens,	140	Second ſtate tax,	7	0	
		Third ditto,	21	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	84	0	
George Henry, 2-5ths of	400	Second ſtate tax,	8	0	
		Third ditto,	24	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	96	0	
Jacob Shreiner,	150	Second ſtate tax,	7	10	
		Third ditto,	22	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	90	0	
Robert Strettle Jones,	1800	Second ſtate tax,	90	0	
		Third ditto,	270	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	1080	0	
William Bingham,	270	Second ſtate tax,	13	10	
		Third ditto,	40	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	162	0	
Philip Beahm,	150	Second ſtate tax,	7	10	
		Third ditto,	22	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	90	0	
Edward Evans,	1000	Second ſtate tax,	50	0	
		Third ditto,	150	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	600	0	
Samuel Meredith, in 2 tracts,	5870	Second ſtate tax,	293	10	
		Third ditto,	880	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	3522	0	
Samuel Powel,	3434	Second ſtate tax,	171	14	
		Third ditto,	515	2	
		Eight monthly tax,	2060	8	
Robert Morris, in ſeveral tracts over the Blue Mountains,	4381	Second ſtate tax,	222	1	
		Third ditto,	666	3	
		Eight monthly tax,	2664	12	
James Wilſon, lawyer, in ſeven tracts,	8270	Second ſtate tax,	413	10	
		Third ditto,	1240	10	
		Eight monthly tax,	4960	0	
John Barren, in 2 tracts,	333	Second ſtate tax,	16	13	
		Third ditto,	49	19	
		Eight monthly tax,	199	16	
Levi Hollingſworth,	1000	Second ſtate tax,	50	0	
		Third ditto,	150	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	600	0	
Salisbury Township.					
Elizabeth Allen,	1120	Third ſtate tax,	180	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	720	0	
Iſaac Greenleaf,	200	Third ſtate tax,	60	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	240	0	
Whitehall Township.					
Samuel Morris,	750	Third ſtate tax,	75	0	
		Eight monthly tax,	300	0	

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